

J. H. HYDE OUT OF OFFICE.

MR. ALEXANDER RETIRED.

Resignations of Rival Heads of
Equitable Are Accepted.

Following the announcement of his investigation of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Paul Morton announced last night that he had accepted the resignations of President Alexander and James Hazen Hyde, placed in his hands when he was elected chairman of the board of directors. These resignations take effect immediately.

When President Alexander and Mr. Hyde resigned Gage E. Tarbell, second vice-president; George T. Wilson, third vice-president; W. H. McIntyre, fourth vice-president; and Henry Rogers Winthrop, assistant secretary and financial manager, also tendered their resignations. Mr. Morton said that he had reached no decision yet as to them.

Mr. Hyde refused to talk about his resignation. He had not heard of Mr. Morton's announcement, he said, and could not comment on it. Mr. Hyde held a long conference last evening with W. C. Gulliver, of his legal staff, at Mr. Gulliver's home. Samuel Untermyer was in Boston, but returned at night, and Mr. Hyde got into touch with him immediately.

Mr. Untermyer said that the acceptance by Mr. Morton of these resignations was no surprise to him or to Mr. Hyde. It was only following our repeated requests from Mr. Hyde, he said, that his resignation was accepted. When he sold his control of the Equitable stock he had prepared his resignation as vice-president, and since then continually had urged that he be freed from the duties of his office, so that the new interests might feel themselves absolutely unencumbered in their reorganization of the management.

One stipulation made by Mr. Hyde when he sold his stock control, Mr. Untermyer said, was that he should resign, and that his resignation should be accepted. Mr. Hyde still holds a large block of stock in the Equitable, and it is understood that he will remain in the directorate.

Friends of Mr. Hyde said last night that as he was free now from official connection with the Equitable he would be able to defend himself against all the charges of recklessness and mismanagement made against him. He had felt, they said, that while he was an officer of the society it was not proper for him to make reply, but he had been eager for the charges to be made in some official way so that he might make a public reply. The investigations made so far had all been "star chamber" affairs, it was said, giving him no opportunity to get his defence before the public. He would defend himself now, his friends said—in fact, it was that he might make such a defence that he had demanded that Mr. Morton accept his resignation.

President Alexander could not be seen. His son-in-law, John W. Alexander, said that he was too ill to be disturbed, but that he would make no statement about the acceptance of his resignation.

Mr. Morton, when he announced that he had accepted these resignations, would give no reason for his decision. He said that preparations were under way for his own examination of the Equitable. A person who is in close touch with the new investigation in the Equitable suggested that Mr. Morton felt the retention of President Alexander and Mr. Hyde would inconvenience him in the investigation he was about to make, and that it would be much better for the Equitable to face the reorganization without them in office. Mr. Morton had learned enough, he said, to convince him that there ought to be an honest, thorough investigation in the interests of the people who were to try to reorganize the Equitable. All previous examinations had been "from the outside," this one would be "from the inside."

Mr. Morton said of his investigation: "I would like it to be understood that this investigation by outside firms of chartered accountants has been undertaken entirely at my own instance. The preliminary steps are already under way."

Explanations were as numerous as the interests in the Equitable. It was said that Mr. Morton wanted to discount any action which might be taken against these officials by the Attorney General after the Hendricks report had been submitted, by showing that Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde no longer had any connection with the society. Another suggestion was that Mr. Morton believed the Hendricks report would not show the real conditions in the Equitable, and as he had information which made him believe the retention of Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander would be wrong, he had accepted their resignations.

The Hendricks report, it was announced yesterday, would be made public to-morrow. It will be filed in Albany, and will be given out there and here simultaneously. The report will be submitted to the legislature at the special session. It will be a document for Governor Higgins.

The department's investigation is being continued by Chief Examiner Vanderpoel, aided by M. E. Driscoll, Mr. Hendricks's counsel. Neither Superintendent Hendricks nor Deputy Superintendent Hunter was in the city yesterday. Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, vacated an order for the examination of President Alexander, James Hazen Hyde and Gage E. Tarbell, obtained by Herbert G. Tull, a policyholder, who sought the department to determine whether the stockholders or the policyholders owned the \$80,000,000 surplus. Mr. Tull's lawyer sought to examine the officers and their account books, but he might amend his complaint in the original suit.

Argument on the appeal taken by the Equitable from the decision of Justice Maddox in the Lord suit restraining mutualization was to have been heard in the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. The lawyers on both sides, however, signed a stipulation that the case should go over to the September term. It is thought that the appeal will be dropped before then.

MR. HENDRICKS'S REPORT.

Result of Equitable Investigation To
Be Made Known To-Day.

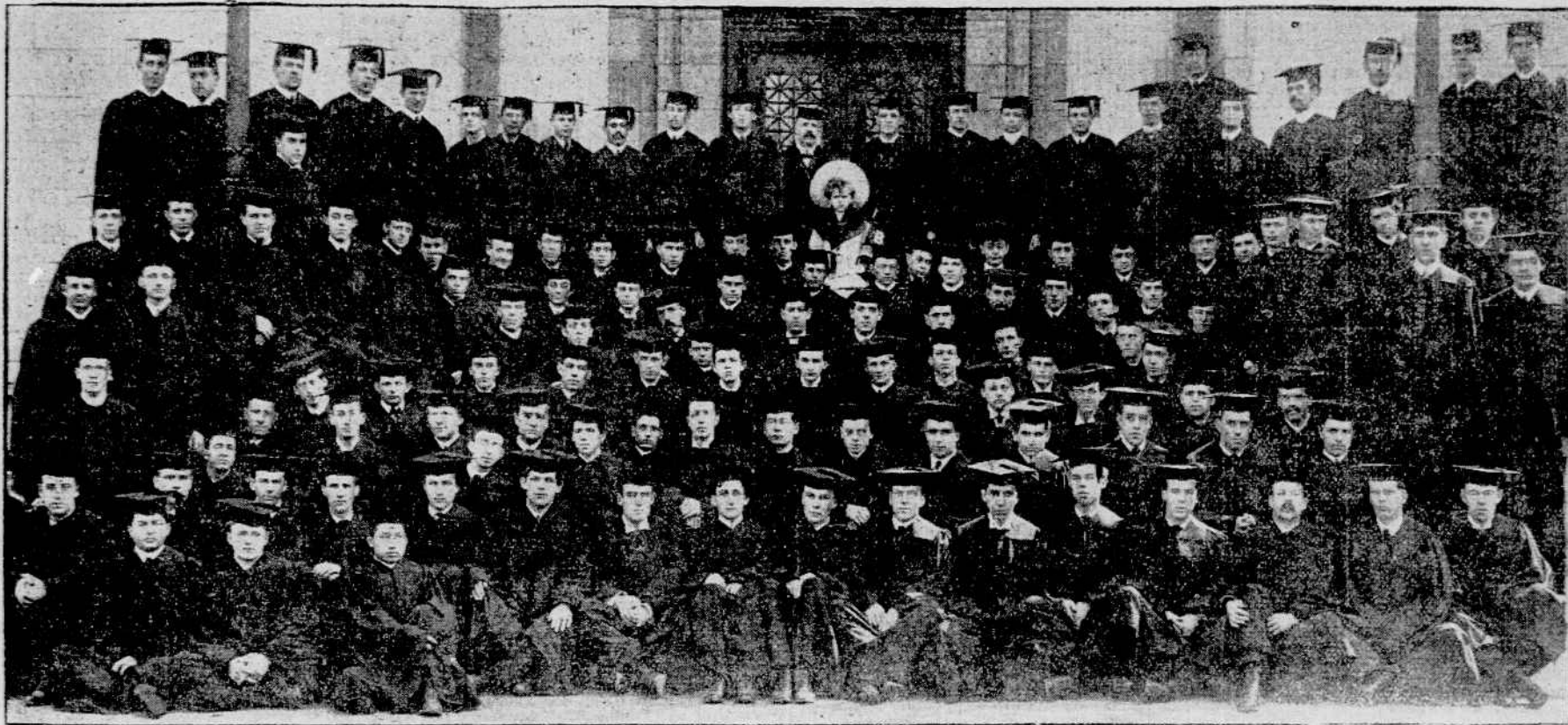
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Syracuse, N. Y., June 20.—The report of Superintendent Hendricks on the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, will be given out here at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

ORDERS TO FIGHT INSURANCE MEN.

Woodmen Plan to Start Fight on Old Line
Companies.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Milwaukee, June 20.—The promise of a great fight of all fraternal insurance orders against all of the regular life insurance companies is made in a resolution introduced in the Modern Woodmen Convention to-day. The resolution was accompanied by a report that one of the great New-York companies had begun to fight against fraternal insurance by giving \$500,000 to a fund to wreck the Royal Arcanum.

According to the resolution introduced to-day, the Woodmen will hold a great convention of representatives of all the fraternal orders at Madison Square Garden, New York, which steps will be taken to expose the corruption alleged to exist in the New-York and other corporations, as evidenced in the Equitable case.



GRADUATING CLASS OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.

SENDS HOOKER CASE ONLY

HIGGINS ANNOUNCES IT.

Equitable Tangle Not for Legisla-
ture Now—Albany Conference.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Albany, June 20.—After an all-day conference with ex-Governor Odell, Senators Malby and Raines and Speaker Nixon, Governor Higgins I do not wish to say I will not submit anything to the legislature, which meets to-morrow, either the Equitable tangle, the 80-cent gas bill, or any other proposition, save that involved in the hearing of the charges against Justice Warren B. Hooker. The Governor does not even purpose transmitting the forthcoming report of Superintendent Hendricks on the Equitable case to the legislature. The report which will be addressed to him is not yet complete, but will be ready soon.

Governor Higgins's own statement furnishes an explicit outline of the character and scope of the conference to-day. The Governor said at the close of the meeting:

"I shall submit only the Hooker question to the legislature. It has been and is my conviction that an extraordinary session is not called to take up matters defeated at a regular session. I do not wish to say I will not submit anything to the legislature, which meets to-morrow, either the Equitable tangle, the 80-cent gas bill, or any other proposition, save that involved in the hearing of the charges against Justice Warren B. Hooker. The Governor does not even purpose transmitting the forthcoming report of Superintendent Hendricks on the Equitable case to the legislature. The report which will be addressed to him is not yet complete, but will be ready soon."

"Suppose the Hendricks report should contain recommendations for important legislation—would you submit these recommendations?" Governor Higgins was asked.

"I will cross that bridge when I come to it," he replied.

"But there is no mental reservation in your present attitude in not expecting to submit any phase of the Equitable tangle?" he was asked.

"None whatever, so far as I can see. At our talk to-day I brought up the various subjects which had been suggested as proper subjects for action at this session. I told those present what I thought in the matter."

"Did any one of these questions, 80-cent gas, for example?"

"I don't care to say."

"Is there any significance in the fact that the Hendricks report is to be made public about the time the legislature meets?"

"None whatever, it just happens so. I shall not submit it to the legislature. They will read it in the newspapers, I suppose."

"Did you direct Superintendent Hendricks to investigate the Equitable situation?"

"Well, the investigation was the result of conferences we had on the subject."

"How long do you think the extra session will take?"

"That was what we were discussing most of the time to-day, ways for expediting the business, but I don't care to say how long I think it will take."

"Did any of those at the conference question the legality of the mode of procedure for removing Justice Hooker? It is proposed to follow?"

"No. There seems to me there can be no doubt about the matter. I am not a lawyer, but I think the meaning of the provision for removal is clear, and that is the opinion of lawyers who have talked with me. Moreover, the debates on this question at the constitutional convention seem to support this view."

Reverting to the Hooker case, Governor Higgins said in reply to some question about matters he had been asked to submit to the extra session:

"I received a letter this morning from a policyholder in a life insurance company in which the writer declared that a neighbor of his had a policy which contained much more advantageous terms than his. Therefore he asked me to submit the question of making his policy as advantageous as his neighbor's to the extra session. I was obliged to decline to do so. That is a sample of the requests I have received."

Ex-Governor Odell returned to Newburg at 7 o'clock. Before he left he talked briefly about the day's conference. He declared that it had been agreed that Governor Higgins should do all the talking about the conference and declined to discuss the matters talked about or the suggestions offered by the conference. Of the Hendricks report he said:

"I haven't seen it and I don't know anything about what it contains."

The former Governor repeated this declaration in response to a second question. After his conference at the Executive Chamber he talked with Speaker Nixon, Senator Malby and Secretary of State John F. O'Brien until train time. This is Governor Odell's first appearance at the Capitol since Governor Higgins's inauguration.

The fact that the Equitable tangle was not to be considered at the impending session materially clarified the atmosphere, and a speedy termination of the Hooker case is now prospected by all. The Assembly Judiciary Committee met to-night to sign the report embodying the charges against Justice Hooker. In all probability the case will be decided by the court.

Continued on third page.

RUSSIANS OUTFLANKED.

JAPANESE PRESSING ON.

Oyama's Troops Said to Number
More than Half a Million.

London, June 21.—The correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" at Tokio sends the following: "The Japanese are continuing their victorious advance in Manchuria. The Russians have been completely outflanked on both wings, and news of Japanese victories may be expected shortly."

"The Japanese have considerably more than half a million men in the field. Their preliminary operations began as far back as May 20."

"Two significant announcements have been made—the first that the Japanese consul general has informed the Viceroy of Liang-Kiang that Admiral Uriu's squadron intends to cruise in the Yangtze River; and the second that the British squadron at Hong Kong will proceed to Wei-Hai-Wei and begin gun practice off Shanghai Province on June 22."

"Your correspondent with the Japanese headquarters reports that Cossacks were repulsed with heavy losses near Lian-Hua-Pao on June 16, and were considerably reinforced at Teikoton, and that another raid is expected. In the direction of Hai-Lin-Cheng the Russians have been reinforced by three divisions. General Madoloff commands the advance lines, and is trying to check the Japanese northward advance. The Japanese expect good news shortly."

"The Russians have constructed three strong bridges across the Tumen River."

"A Japanese merchant has obtained timber and fishing concessions in Quelpart Island. Another merchant has similar concessions in an island near Saghalien."

"A German bank will be opened at Yokohama."

(For other war news see page two.)

A DRY CONVENTION.

Even When Hosts Ordered a Saloon
for Visiting Clergymen by Wireless.

Orange, June 20.—Despite the expressed and unmistakable instructions of Mrs. Robert Baird, a member of the committee in charge of the luncheon of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, in the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church, West Orange, to-day, went dry as far as any drink except water was concerned. Fortunately, the day was cool, and the suffering inflicted was not as poignant as it might have been.

When it was announced that the Presbyterian clergymen would hold their summer convocation in the St. Cloud Church, the members of the congregation appointed a committee to look after the material interests of the clergymen. This committee consisted of Mrs. Robert Gardner McGregor, wife of the pastor of the church; Mrs. Douglas Robinson; Mrs. Everett Colby; Mrs. Winthrop D. D. Smith; Miss Williams; Mrs. Augusta Klemm; Miss Timms; Mrs. Baird; Miss Delano and Miss Brown. Each of these ladies applied herself industriously to her share in providing food for the visiting parsons, who were expected to bring their traditional voracious appetites up the mountainside.

All the members of the committee thought a fine succulent salmon, to be contributed by Mrs. Baird, would be "perfectly lovely," and in the excitement the Chair forgot to put the motion. Each member of the committee took a pardonable pride in her quota for the feast, from the woman who had triumphed at last after her poundage had fallen three times to the committee woman who was the author of the Washington pie.

A week ago Mrs. Baird and her husband sailed for Europe. The preparations for the meeting went on, and one day the Rev. Mr. McGregor, who had been smelling the planned salmon for about a week, was asked to bring it to the table. He asked how the preparations were progressing, and then timidly asked what day the salmon was expected to arrive. No one knew!

Yesterday a Marconigram arrived. It had been sent from midcoast by the Bairds. It read: "Kindly order us a large salmon. BAIRD."

"Mr. Baird is really very kind," said Mr. McGregor to the committee. "I fear the Town Council will not grant us a license, because we have already opposed the granting of a license to the brothers would think it funny?" The committee thought the visiting clergymen might talk about it among themselves, so it was resolved to read the Marconigram at the luncheon to-day.

"I always thought they were such nice, respectable people, too," said one member of the Dorcas Circle, who manipulated the teapot.

Mr. McGregor hastened to explain. He said he had investigated and had discovered that the Marconigram had sent the first "no" for an "m." It was very simple, he said, but no one looked really convinced.

MANY HEAT DEATHS IN PITTSBURG.

Fatalities Since Sunday Now Number
Twenty—Serious Prostrations Frequent.

Pittsburg, June 20.—The heat wave that has gripped Pittsburg for four days continues, and the list of fatalities is growing rapidly. Up to to-night seven more deaths were reported, making a total of twenty deaths since Sunday. There were also many serious prostrations.

With one exception Pittsburg was the hottest city in the country this morning. Galveston, Tex., was first, with the mercury registering 82 degrees, and Pittsburg followed, with 81 degrees at 7 o'clock. All June records were broken last night, the mercury not dropping below 78 degrees.

IMPROVED SCHEDULE TO AND FROM
UPPER NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS

Beginning June 25, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Fast trains at convenient hours. Superior service. Adv.

DEATH REVEALS FORGERY

BANKS MAY LOSE \$1,000,000.

Philadelphia Broker Got Big Loans
on Raised Stock Certificates.

Philadelphia, June 20.—One of the most sensational cases of forgery that has ever been brought to light in this city was disclosed to-day, when it was announced that certificates calling for small numbers of shares of stock had been fraudulently made to call for hundreds of shares, causing a loss to banks and trust companies of this city of from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. The forgery involves the name of Benjamin H. Gaskill, who died four weeks ago. He was the sole member of the banking and brokerage concern known as Benjamin H. Gaskill & Co., and had offices in the financial district. His credit was considered excellent.

When Mr. Gaskill died he was believed to be worth about \$500,000. He left no will, and administrators began to close up his business. A patron of the firm, whose name is not given, bought from the estate one hundred shares of Philadelphia Traction Company stock and one hundred shares of stock of the United States Steel Corporation. He turned his account over to E. C. Miller & Co., who sent the one hundred share certificate of Traction stock to the Philadelphia Traction Company's office to have the transfer recorded. The certificate did not agree with the company's books, and an investigation showed that the certificate had been raised from six shares to one hundred.

The discovery was reported to E. C. Miller & Co., who immediately warned the Stock Exchange, of which Gaskill had been a member. This in turn sent out notices to its members not to receive stock certificates from the Gaskill estate.

A further investigation brought to light a surprising state of affairs. It was found that Gaskill had credited himself on his own books with 6,000 shares of Philadelphia Traction stock, valued at approximately \$900,000, while the traction company's books showed he had only 400 shares. It was also discovered that he had raised stock certificates of the United Railways of New Jersey from 2 to 200, and the certificates of the Frankford and Southwark Street Railway Company, of this city, from 2 to 20.

The latter stock is worth \$150 a share. Gaskill kept two accounts—one recording the transactions of his customers, which was correct, and another giving his own transactions. Exchange books showed that he was losing from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year in his business. His method of operation was to obtain certificates of gilt-edged securities calling for one, two, three or some other small number of shares, raise the figures and give them as securities for large loans. At least six banks and trust companies of this city admit holding fraudulent securities for large loans. Not one of the institutions will make public the amount of money advanced, but a financier who has been making an investigation said to-night that the making of an investigation said to-night that the amount of money loaned on the raised certificates will be between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000. It is believed that little will be recovered from the estate.

Gaskill was about forty-one years of age when he died, and lived extravagantly. He was a member of the Manufacturers' and other clubs, and was well and favorably known.

Administrators of the estate, Lincoln L. Eyre and George M. Wagner, have retained John G. Johnson to protect the interests of the estate. Gaskill left a wife, to whom the Stock Exchange a few days ago paid \$5,000 as life insurance. His seat on the Stock Exchange is valued at \$15,000.

DUNNE TO SEIZE TRACKS.

Plans Taking Possession as Fast as
Franchises Expire.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Chicago, June 20.—The immediate seizure of the street railway lines wherever the franchises have expired, and similar action in the future as fast as later franchises run out, is the plan of Mayor Dunne and his advisers in traction affairs, according to reports emanating from the City Hall this evening. Whether the city should seize the tracks is a question. The traction companies insist that the tracks belong to the companies which laid them. The city officials assert that the tracks belong to the city as soon as the franchises expire, just as a house belongs to the owner of the ground after a lease expires.

Members of the City Council Local Transportation Committee are strongly opposed to this proposed move by the Mayor, and will fight any effort he might make in this direction. Clarence S. Darrow, the city's special traction counsel, thinks the Mayor's scheme a good one.

CLUB'S SILVER GOES TO THE BOTTOM.

Lost Overboard While Being Taken from
Off the Sea Gate.

Fifteen hundred dollars' worth of silver sank to the bottom of the Atlantic yesterday after it had been dropped from the pier of the Atlantic Yacht Club. A box containing the silver was being moved from the club boat, the Sea Gate, to the pier, when the box slipped from the gangplank and tumbled into the water. It contained six hundred pieces of table silver intended for the table of the Sea Gate.

WEAVER ENDS CONTRACT.

ARRESTS EX-OFFICIAL.

Philadelphia Filtration Chief Under
Charge of Forgery and Fraud.

Philadelphia, June 20.—The arrest of John W. Hill, who resigned last week as chief of the Bureau of Filtration, on the charge of forgery and falsifying certain books and papers belonging to the city, and the annulment of a \$700,000 contract held by D. J. McNichol & Co., were the dramatic developments to-day in Philadelphia's political upheaval. Hill entered \$10,000 bail for a hearing to-morrow morning.

An interesting feature of the case is that Stuart Wood, who, as a member of R. D. Wood & Co., which has furnished iron piping for the filtration system, and who is a member of the Committee of Seventy, which is fighting the Republican organization, became Hill's bondsman. The arrest of Hill is the third that has occurred in connection with city contracts since the Mayor began his fight for municipal reform.

The arrest of Hill was not a surprise, as it had been rumored for several days that he would be arrested on charges to be preferred by the Mayor. The warrant was issued late in the day, and Hill appeared at a magistrate's office this evening and entered bail. The warrant charges him with having committed forgery, in that he made, or caused to be made, a statement giving a false estimate of the work done by the firm of D. J. McNichol & Co. on the filtration plants, and also with falsifying certain books and papers of the city for the purpose of defrauding the city.

Hill, when chief, received a salary of \$17,000, the highest compensation received by any city employee. Up to a few weeks ago Mayor Weaver had the highest regard for the ability of Chief Hill as an engineer. So well did he think of him that last April he urged the City Council to raise his salary from \$12,000 to \$17,000. With the political upheaval Mayor Weaver began an investigation of all bureaus, with the result that Chief Hill resigned last week.

The rescinding of the \$700,000 contract held by D. J. McNichol & Co. caused consternation in political circles. In revoking the contract the Mayor directed the Director of Public Works to immediately take steps to advertise for bids for the work remaining to be done and material to be supplied. The contract held by McNichol & Co. was for furnishing filter sand and gravel and terra-cotta lateral connections for the Torresdale filters. The original value of the contract was \$500,000, but on March 17 this was increased to \$700,000 by a supplementary contract. Up to date, \$213,477 has been paid for work done under the contract. The McNichol firm sublet all of the work to James Caven & Son. Last week Councilman Frank H. Caven, of the latter firm, was arrested for violating his councilmanic oath in being interested in city contracts. He was held in bail for trial after a sensational hearing.

The McNichol firm has had contracts for about two-thirds of the work in constructing the filtration system. So far, the system has cost the city upward of \$22,000,000, and it is estimated that it will cost about \$5,000,000 more to complete the work. Mayor Weaver said to-night that he issued the order rescinding the contract because he felt that the city's interests would not be safeguarded unless he did it.

The Broad St. Boulevard, which is being constructed by a firm composed of State Senator George A. Vane and Recorder of Deeds William Vane, and which will cost about \$5,000,000, is now under investigation.

Clarence Measer was removed to-day by President Roosevelt as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Philadelphia. Measer formerly was a clerk in the copyright department in the State election frauds, and was involved in the Congressional Library, and was involved in the case of Mrs. Elberta Park, who gave testimony for the defence in the effort of Salter and Measer to establish an alibi, and who subsequently received a place in the United States Mint here.

GREAT DAMAGE BY CLOUDBURST.

Buildings at Troy, Penn., Washed Away—
Horses Drowned.

Elmira, N. Y., June 20.—A cloudburst at Troy, Penn., to-night flooded the village and did great damage. The town is on two branches of Sugar Creek. Both branches overflowed their banks, and two bridges spanning them were swept away. A furniture store was partly destroyed and the engine house and beamhouse of a laundry were carried down in the flood. A livery stable was washed from its foundation and carried into an adjoining lot.

Lumber sheds and their entire stock were swept away and two horses were drowned. A storehouse, filled with carriages and farming implements, was carried away. The village is in darkness, the electric light plant having been flooded. No loss of life is reported at this hour.

BOWEN IS DISMISSED.

SCATHINGLY ARRaigned.

Loomis Not Guilty of Corruption,
but Censured for Indiscretion.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE DESPATCH.]
Washington, June 20.—The President and Secretary Taft have finally disposed of the Bowen-Loomis affair by the dismissal of Mr. Bowen and the exoneration, accompanied by criticism, of Assistant Secretary Loomis. The dismissal of Herbert W. Bowen, formerly Minister to Venezuela, was effected by a letter from the President, which is as follows:

To Secretary Taft:
Sir: I have read your report of June 19 on the Bowen-Loomis matter. I agree with all your findings and conclusions regarding Mr. Loomis, and have nothing to add thereto.

There remains to be considered the case as affecting Mr. Bowen, against whom Mr. Loomis has made counter charges. Mr. Bowen has denied that he made "charges" against Mr. Loomis. This is a mere matter of terminology. In his letter to Secretary Taft of April 2, beginning "My Dear Sir," and signed "Herbert," he writes: "As I understand that you are to be the head of the Department of State during the absence of Mr. Hay, I feel that I ought to see that you are fully informed as to the terrible scandal in the situation here. Consequently I inclose herewith copies of papers which have been in

Mr. Hay's hands, and which will furnish you with the facts that I think you should know."

Then follow certain cable dispatches, including a report that Mr. Loomis was paid a check and that the custodian of the Bermudez Lake had in his possession a check and also a letter promising that the United States would not intervene and that the President of Venezuela felt safe, because of these facts, a copy of a letter to Mr. Hay of February 18, 1905, in which Mr. Bowen distinctly states his belief that this alleged, and, as it turns out, wholly fictitious, check, and wholly fictitious letter, were in the hands of President Castro, who, because he had them, undoubtedly had not feared to refuse arbitration with the United States. He then furnishes documents, which he says were found by him in the Loomis safe a year ago, and were sent by him to Mr. Hay, together with many other documents, and Mr. Bowen states that Mr. Hay intimated in return that he had perused his whole duty by sending these documents to him. Mr. Bowen makes certain comments on the documents as follows: "To Mr. Russell, now Minister to Colombia, through the influence of Mr. Loomis, which statement, incidentally, is untrue." Mr. Bowen again says: "Mr. Loomis collected the Mercado claim from the Venezuelan government, got a share of it for a small sum and never reported the case to the Department of State." And again he says: "I dealt with Buchanan, whom Loomis subsequently got appointed Minister to Panama" (which is again untrue). Mr. Loomis had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of either Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Russell.

In Mr. Bowen's statement, dated at East Orange, May 14, he says: "I have never informed charges against Mr. Loomis; yet, three times further down, he says that to his mind it has been proved conclusively that Mr. Loomis is a 'dishonest official,' and a few lines further on he says that he had not 'preferred charges' against Mr. Loomis and that 'none were needed.' The documents themselves were charges, evidence and proof." The documents, Mr. Bowen explains, were submitted to Mr. Hay in the spring of 1904, and that a year had passed without further action by Mr. Hay (which, by implication at least, looks as if Mr. Bowen were accusing Mr. Hay also of misconduct). In this state communication of May 19 Mr. Bowen goes on to say that "I was justified in so doing (that

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